LOANS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING

FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL

SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMP-

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the

FRANCIN JORDAN,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

WILLMAN H. KEMBLE,

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAJUWAY BONDS,

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVEST-

MENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on

the Road and F. anchises of the Company, and bear

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and

United States

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Superior Silver - Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

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NO, 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN. — SEVERAL DESIRA ble Shuurban Cottages for sale, Immediate W. H. STOKES.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

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CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Proventive of H. A. A. Diarchosa, Dysentery, and Choises Mortes,

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18th & Russ Sts. Phila.

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PHILADELPHIA.

E. P. ADAIR.

ADAIR.

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 90 S. THIRD Street.

SECRETARY OF STATE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

STATE TREASURER.

A part of the correspondence between the resident of the United States and the General President of the United States and the General of the army, upon recent important public events, has been published. The present correspondence relates to the removal of General Sheridan; there was a previous correspondence, it seems from an incidental passage in General Grant's letter, which concerned the question of removing Mr. Stanton. The last has not yet been made public; we trust it will soon be published. The President relies upon his constitutional authority to remove officers; be does not, he says, think General Sheridan a fit man for the place, and he therefore puts another in his place.

the place, and he therefore puts another in his place.

About his authority under the Constitution there has been no discussion. He is the chief executive, and he has authority to do what in his judgment is best in this and in many other matters of public interest. The question is as to the expediency of his action. The President of the United States is, rightly, entrusted with very great authority by the people; but they, on the other hand, hold nim responsible for the manner in which he exercises that authority and power; they require of him sound judgment, a correct appreciation of the work he has to do, and such a wise adaptation of means to ends as shall accomplish something, and not keep public affairs at a dead-lock, as Mr. Johnson has done, or give advantages to the enemies of the country, as Mr. Buchanan did under a plea substantially the same as that of Mr. Johnson's letter is the production of a

Mr. Johnson's letter is the production of a political theorist, who lives up in the clouds, and evolves what he imagines to be a policy "out of the depths of his inner consciousness." Such men, blind like bats, pig-headed, looking at all questions only as they affect themselves, their individual "rights," their wills, their desires, their hates and prejudices, make excelent closs, but they accomplish nothing. Mr. lent clogs, but they accomplish nothing. Mr. Johnson has managed to keep the Southern States under military rule; he has kept the country in a turmoil; he has paralyzed industry, kept down the price of our securities abroad; and with all this he has been the means

abroad; and with all this he has been the means of putting constantly severer conditions upon the Southern States. These are the results of what he calls his "policy," which is simply the "policy" of an angry boy.

He pretends to a horrible fear of "military despotism," but every body knows that the only fears for the perpetuity of our system, during the last two years, have arisen from his blundering and persistent opposition to the public the last two years, have arisen from his blundering and persistent opposition to the public will; the only reason for the long delay in the completion of the work of reconstruction is his interference with it. The Southern States would have accepted the ruling of Coagress had not Mr. Johnson incited the ex-Rebei politicians there to opposition. They would have accepted the constitutional amendment had he not again opposed it, and excited their opposition. They were ready to accept the Reconstruction act, but he has succeeded once more in arousing the evil hopes of the worst class in the Southern States. There is, we believe, common sense enough now in the South to make his further efforts of no avail; but upon him, upon his folly and obstinacy, rest the hopes, to-day, of the extremists who demand wholesale confiscation.

what of General Grant, on the other band?

His statesmanlike letter will put to shame the persons and presses who have for several weeks been trying to fix upon him, for their private purposes, the suspicion of foolishness equal to Mr. Johnson's. Grant advises the President not to relieve Sheridan, because that officer has the confidence of the country, and because to remove him will be to encourage those who are factiously opposing reconthose who are factiously opposing recon-

General Sheridan has performed his civil dutle faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Con-gress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them." Grant points to the effect of the proposed

act; the President chooses to disregard this en-tirely, and insists upon his right. It needed only such a spirit in Mr. Lincoln to ruin the began. Is it not part of a statesman's duty to began. Is it not part of a statesman's duty to consider, and most gravely, the effect of his acts? General Grant's opinions on reconstruction are not a secret. He has spoken freely with many persons; and there was not the slightest occasion for the misrepresentations to which he has lately been subjected. He believes that the work of reconstruction ought, and other war account to be completed as culcult. on every account, to be completed as quickly as possible. He holds that the country is seriously injured by the long delay which has occurred. He thinks that military rule over the South is not nearly so bad or so dangerous for the South as for the country at large; that, as he once put it to a friend in conversation, it is just as it was with slavery, which though it was hurtful and mischievous to all, was far mere injurious to the masters than to the slaves. Grant holds that the Congressional policy, when it was declared, should have been carried into effect at once; that all opposition to it ought to be discouraged; and that it is expedient to that end that all parts of the Government should appear to be cordially united in carrying it out, to the end that the whole country may, as speedily as possible, be placed under the peaceful supremacy of the Constitution, and all parts be represented in Congress. Now in this faith Grant has the greater part of the Republican party with him. He is not, of course, favored by the persons who desire to

Now in this lattle Grant has the greater part of the Republican party with him. He is not, of course, favored by the persons who desire to keep the country in a turmoil, who wish still further to delay the work of reconstruction, who insist on confiscation, etc.

But Grant has with him, in his behalf, the greater part of the Republican party, which earnestly desires the completion of the work of reconstruction, and he has with him also a considerable part of the Democratic party, which has the same desire. Statesmanship is to do the best possible. It is not to grow furious because your own wishes are impossible. It is not to put a stop to everything because affairs do not go our own way. General Grant is not a politician, but his letter shows him to be a statesman and a patriot; a man wise enough to see that it is best to work with the means at hand, and to a possible end; and clear-headed enough not to forget the end in looking at the means.

My Johnson, on the contrary, began with

means.

Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, began with urging the necessity of as quickly as possible completing reconstruction; and then, because the country did not approve of his means, at once forgot the end, and has been ever since acting as though his single object was to prevent and put off reconstruction as long as possible. At first the community was with him; but, naturally, now it is against him—for it looks to the end.

THE JAPANESE IMBROGLIO.

Lattle "All Right" All Wrong—A Singu-lar Proceeding.

In last Sunday's Herald a graphic account was inserted of the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Smith (the original proprietors of the Japanese troupe of acrobats), and their detention in the county jail, along with the little boy "All Right," who retused to part with them, at the suit of Maguire, one of the managers of the Maguire and Risley performances. Since Sunday, how ever, fresh denouements have been made in the imbroglio, and yesterday, to clinch the matter, "All Right" was taken away, in a singular manner, by Maguire and his agent Marshall, from the outside of the Ludlow street prison, where

he had been first deposited by the failor, in pur-suance of an order from the Sheriff.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith give the following version of the affair, which appears thoroughly sub-stantiated and well grounded:—They suspected that some attempt would be made to take the boy from them, because at the very first Maguire wanted him, when "All Right" refused to leave them in prison, and on Saturday afternoon Marshall, Maguire's agent, came in to the jail to them, accompanied by one of the other Japs of the troupe, and demanded "Ali Right." The little fellow refused to go, although his countryman was employed to cajole and intimidate him. He said he was determined to stay with his "guardian" and his "mother" (as he called Mr. and Mrs. Smith, because they were the only ones that cared for him, and they would take him back to his country. As "All Right" would not them in prison, and on Saturday afternoon Mar back to his country. As "All Right" would not go on Saturday, Mr. Marshall had to leave unsatisfied. Nothing further transpired until yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock Marshall came again to Ludlow street jail with an order from the Sheriff directing the jailor to deliver up at once to Marshall, who was specified by name, the boy "All Right." The jailor declined at first the boy "An Right." The lanor declined at first delivering up the boy, about whom there had been already so much dispute, from one party's custody to another's—in fact, he disliked taking the responsibility upon himself. Marshall got angry at this, would not wait for any further explanation, but went back again to the

office of the Sheriff, who wrote another order directing the jailor that "as the county fail is not a public hotel," he had no right to harbor persons who were not actually comto harbor persons who were not actually committed to his guardianship as prisoners, and that "All Right" has to be turned out of the doors of the prison and go where he pleased, or be taken wherever Mr. Maguire willed. The remainder of the narrative is told in Mr. Smith's own words:—Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Deputy Sheriff came into my room here (Ludlow street prison), and Maguire stood just outside the door. The Sheriff presented a paper which I could not understand, and said, "I have come here to have this boy, and will have him. If you do not let him go quietly, I will take him by force." At this "All Right," who had seen Maguire outside the door, clung to the bedpost, and said repeatedly that clung to the bedpost, and said repeatedly that he would not go away from his mother. The Sheriff spoke to me again, and told me I had "better persuade the boy to go;" but I answered him by saying that I would not interfere in the matter, as I did not wish to appear to coerce the lad's inclinations; if he wished to go he could, but I would not ask him to go or stay. The Sheriff then came further into my room and seized "All Right" by the collar and his shoulders, the poor little fellow still ching-ing all the while to the bedpost. Maguire stood outside of the door and urged the Sheriff on. At last they managed to tear "All Right" away from his hold of the bedpost, and the little felfrom his hold of the bedpost, and the little fellow said, "Mamma, if I must go, take this"—taking off a sacred symbol and Japanese charm, which he believed secured immortality and security to the wearer, and clasping it around his adopted mother's neck—"I will go, if they tear me away," he continued, "but I will never work for Maguire." The Sheriff then dragged "All Right" out of my room and hustled him into Right" out of my room and hustled him into the street. He had no sooner reached this than Marshall, who was waiting there outside, and who was following the Sheriff, sprang on the little boy, seized him each by an arm, and dragged him up the street into Grand as far

as I could see. I do not know what they done with him, but I am determined to get him back, as I regard him as my own child, and my wife loves him as a mother. Thus the case stands at present; further developments may shortly be expected .- N. Y.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Its Ravages in Sicily-Singular Superstitions. An English paper says:-"The most distress ing news continues to be received of the spread of cholera in Sicily. The week ending August 1 shows a total of 6612 cases and 3521 deaths, against 5556 cases and 3331 deaths of the week before. In Palermo and its suburbs the return of last week was 30 cases and 15 deaths per diem. The return for twenty-fours in that dis-trict from the 1st to the 2d of August is now 463 cases and 320 deaths. Messina is still free, and only a few cases are reported at Syracuse. The disease appears to be on the decline at Catania. In the latter town the dead were left

to patrefy in the bouses, which had to be broken into by the troops and gendarmes, for the re-moval of the festering corpses. "A letter from Messina, received at Malta, says:—"The clericals do their b at to induce the lower classes to believe, and with some degree of success, that cholera is manufactured by the Government, and is distributed by the carbineers and other agents with the view of diminishing the population, who were to have revolted against the present rule. In Catania, where the pestilence is committing the greatest ravages of the persons attacked very few recover, as the belief is general that the disease is propagated by the doctors; and the dying even refuse the sacrament, suspecting that even the sacred water may be impregnated with choiera. Here at Messina the public health is excellent, in spite of the excessive heat which has prevailed for the last week,"

THE CHOLERA AND THE VIRGA JESSE OF HAS-

The Journal de Liege publishes the following communication from the town of Hasselt (France), dated August 8:—"Our town isgoing to have a strange spectacle. The Recollets Fathers are preparing for Thursday next a great religious ceremony—the solean crowning of the miraculous statue of the Virga Jesse. The crowning of this statue, which is in the Church of the Recollets, will take place in the Grand Place, on an altar raised specially for this occasion, in the presence of M. de Merode and several prelates. According to the Constitutionnel de Limburg, which receives its information from the reverend fathers, the occasion of this crowning is as follows:—First—Last year the cholera was approaching Hasselt, when, thanks to a procession through the town in which the miraculous sion through the town in which the miraculous statue was carried, the terrible disease disap-peared, and God did not permit it to make a peared, and God did hot permit it to make a single victim amongst the people. Second—This year the cattle disease has caused great destruction amongst the animals of the distillers. The inhabitants in their despair had recourse to the Virga Jesse, and the same day, at the same hour that the statue of Virga Jesse was transferred to the middle of the church, the fearful ravages of the cattle plague ceased. "Is not this sufficient to have the Virga Jesse crowned twice instead of once? (asks the Jour-

crowned twice instead of once? (asks the Jour-nal de Liege). It is conceivable that the Recol-lets, who have an interest in the spreading of error and superstition in order the more securely to establish their influence, should be of this opinion; but what is inconceivable is that our communal council should publicly and officially counter ance the reverend fathers. They have in fact unanimously granted seven bundled frames towards the appearage of the They have in fact than imously granted seven hundred francs towards the expenses of the fete, thereby giving a sanction to the pretentions put forward on behalf of the statue." The Journal de Liege then proceeds to prove that the statue could claim no such merit, as the register of the town-house shows that twenty-six persons died of cholera after the procession of the statue, and the cattle plague only ceased when one thousand four hundred animals were destroyed, for which the Government had to pay eight hundred thousand francs compensation.

GROWTH.—The colony of Tasmania has a population of 95,000, a gain of 2300 in nine

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS.

CHINCHILLA, ESQUINAUX, AND DUF. FLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST. BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO. 982 BIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

J. G. FULLER,

STATE LOAN.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in same to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

> JAY COOME & CO., DREXEL & CO.,

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BANKING HOUSE

OF,

AY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD' A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5.20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

ladies. 16 24 2m THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

PURCHASED THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA.

TION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

TAXES. AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO.

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1, This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware iver at Easton, including their bridge across the saldriver now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertless, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge, Copies of the mortgage may be had on application

at the office of the Company, or to either of the under-

DREXEL & CO. E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO. W. H. NEWHOLD, SON & AERTSEN

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL DIRECTORS.

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WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank JOS, P. MUMFORD Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT, IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:-

For 5-20s of 1852 we pay \$250.16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1854 we pay \$193.91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1855 we pay \$250.16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay \$18.018 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay \$110.16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay \$118.91 on each thousand.
For 70s. 3d series, we pay \$18.91 on each thousand.
For 720s, 3d series, we pay \$17.991 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO. ISPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, No. 06 B. TRIRD Street. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. INTEREST.

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent, in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and 425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,

And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road. The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is \$5,000,000

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is: 1. A Donation of 12,500 acres of adjacent

\$6,800,000

OF 1868."

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Interest at the rate of

For jurther information cal at

2. U. 8. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of \$16,00 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to...... The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is.....

It will be seen that, exclusive of the land grant, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about one-third of the value of the property on which they are secured The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government. The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon, E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senstor from New York, and Hon, Oakes Ames, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Massachu-

setts, as Trustees, who alone can Issue the Bonds to

the Company, and who are responsible for their issue

in strict accordance with the terms of the law. A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a way business in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK DE HAVEN & BROTHER, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO. TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO., J. E. LEWARS & CO., F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by R. R. ROBINSON & CO., JOHN MCLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS
JORN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 31 WALL Street.
No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through-out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK

Apprest 15, 1867. 8 20 tothest

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORT GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MIS SOURI RAILEOAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

And the accrued interestfrom this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent, interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles aiready constructed and in running screer, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Nortnern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO. DREXEL & CO. P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates.

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7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 B THIRD ST., NO. 2 MASSAU ST., NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

BALE OF 1948 CABES BLOTE, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases prime Bosts, Shoes, Bregans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's hisses, and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONNERS Nos. 202 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH,
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY (100DS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic
dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Tour-day Morning.
August 29, at 10 o'clock embracing about 1200 packspes and lots of staple and lancy articles,
N. E.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination carly on the morning of gale.
[8238] LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning.
August 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, about 250 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, bemp, cottage, and reg carpetings, which may be examined early on morning of sale. [324-24]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY
GOODS DEALERS.
First very large and most attractive special markage

sale of

SAXON Y-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock
On Monday, September 2, 1807,
by order of Messrs Schnieder Brothers, of New Yark,
200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a
most extensive and beautifully asserved selection.
It will be to the interest of every dress goods buyer
to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest
and most imposing display of this class of goods this
season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being
arranged in packages for wholesale trade.

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ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS J M. GUMMEY & SONS. ADCTIONNERS,

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT
THE PHILADELPHIA FRUE AND,
Bandblis of each property issued apparalou,
loss catalogues published and circulated, containing
full descriptions of property to be soid, as size, a partial list of property contained in our Register, and obered at private sale
Bales advertised daily in all the daily resumment

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTION REES. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harris-LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-KIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE. burg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPO-SALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS

LOGUE.

On Wedvesday morning.

August 28, commencing at 10 c'clock. Included with be found full lines of new and deafraois goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [824 31 Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY.
MADE CLOTHING, FILT HATS, MATTINGS,
UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS,
HO-IERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF
ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning.
September 4, comprising a very large assortment of
new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.
Particulars in future advertisements.

[824] THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom
street.

Sale at No. 723 Callowbill Street.
HOUSEROLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO,
LACE CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES, BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS; CHINA
GLASSWARE, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 725 Callowbill
street, will be sold, the parlor, chamber, diningroom, and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the
city.

city.

The furniture is in good order, and may be seen, with catalogues, after 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

[82724] M. S. FOURTH Street. NOS. 139 AND 140

Sale 27 Nos. 152 and 141 S. Fourth street.

EI EGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND
Dining-Room Furniture, large and fine French
Plate Mirrors, Rosewood Plano-Forte, Iron Chests,
Refrigerators, Landsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning.
At 90'clock, at the Auction Store, a very excellent
assortment of furniture.
PRINTING PRESS,
Also, superior printing press, in order. [82721

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEER No. 1278, FOURTH Street, Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale, [8]

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